LAURENS, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1902.

THE NEW MEASURES

REGULATING TRUSTS One Prohibits Combinations and the Other Provides Means to Secure Testimony in Alleged

The Legislature had before it a number of measures proposing to regulate the "trusts." But two of these measures got through, and one of them was almost emascriated by the Senate. This was the W. J. Johnson bill, a copy of the Hogg anti-trust law on the Texas statute books. The Senate passed it after eliminating the affidavit required of corporations. This affidavit is said to have been the one feature of the bill most objectionable to cor-

The other measure which got through the Legislature was a bill introduced by Mr. DeB uhl, and is a measure seeking to give the attorney general full power under which to proceed against the trusts. Two years ago the Legislature instructed the attorney general to proceed to investigate the operations of certain corporations. As no appropriation for expenses was made, the attorney general was unable to accomplish anything. Last year the Legislature made an appropriation for this purpose, and the attorney general made an investigation which led to the suit against the Virginia-Carolina

Chemical company.

In order that the attorney general might have no stumbling block put in his way in future investigations, Mr. DeBruhl introduced the bill, (which has become a law with the Governor's signature,) " providing a procedure to enable the attorney general to secure testimony in relation to the violation of acts prohibiting trusts and combinations and violations of law by corporations." The act declares:

Section 1. That whenever the attorney general has determined to com-mence an action or proceeding, under the act entitled "an act to prohibit trusts and combinations and to provide penalties," or any acts amendatory thereto, or any acis now or hereafter of force, relating to the prohibition or prevention of trusts, combinations or monopolies, or against corporations, foreign or domestic, for any violation of any acts now or hereafter of force of this State, he may present to any justice of the supreme court, or any circuit judge, either before or after beginning such action or proceeding, an application in writing, for an order directing the persons mentioned in the application to appear before a justice of the supreme court, a circuit judge and answer such questions as may be put to them or to any of them, and produce such papers, documents and books concerning any alleged illegal trust, monopoly, or combination or corporate acts in violation of law; and it shall be the duty of the justice of the supreme court, or the circuit judge, to whom such application for the order is made, to grant such application. The application upon the proper showing for the necessity for such order made by the attorney general, must show upon information or belief, or otherwise, that the testimony of such person or persons is material and necessary. The order shall be granted the circuit judge, to whom the application has been made, with such preliminary injunction or stay as may appear to such justice or circuit judge to be proper and expedient, and shall specify the time when, and place where the witnesses are required to appear, and such examination shall held either in the city of Colum-bia or in the judical district in the witness resides, or in which the principal office, within this State, of the corporation affected, is located. The justice, judge or referce may adjourn such examination from time to time, and witnesses must attend accordingly. The testimony of

nation is filed. Sec. 2. The order for such examination must be signed by the justice or judge making it, and the service of a copy thereof, with an endorsement by the attorney general, signed by him, to the effect that the person named therein is required to appear and be examined at the time and place, and before the justice, circuit judge or referee specified in such endorsement, shall be sufficient notice for the atten dance of the witnesses. Such endorse ment may contain a clause requiring such person to produce on such examination all books, papers and documents in his possession, or under his control, relating to the subject of such examination. The order shall be served upon the person named in the endorsement aforesaid, by showing him the original order, and delivering to and leaving with him, at the same time, a copy thereof endorsed as above provided, and by paying or tendering to him the fee allowed by law to witnesses subpoenaed to attend trials of civil actions in a court of record in

each witness must be subscribed by

him, except in case the testimony be

taken and subscribed by a sworn stenog-

rapher, and all such testimony must be filed in the office of the clerk of the

county in which such order for exami-

Sec. 3. No person shall be excused from answering any questions that penalties of this act. may be put to him, or from producing any books, papers or documents on the firm or association, or any representaground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him, but sentative or agent thereof, violating no person shall be prosecuted in any criminal action or proceedings, or sub- forfeit not less than two hundred doljected to any penalty or forfeiture for lars, nor more than five thousand dolor on account of any transaction, mat- lars, for every such offence, and each ter or thing concerning which he may testify, or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before said justice, judge or referee appointed in the order for his examination, or in obedience to the subpoens of the court, or referee at the relation of the Attorney General 'unter is 'eard on the 'ill." The "Exile acting under such order, or either of or the Solicitor of the Judicial Circuit of Erin," which he called the "Hexile them, or in any such case or proceed-

Sec. 4. A referee appointed as provided in this act possesses all the powers and is subject to all the duties of a referee appointed under the code of civil procedure, so far as practicable, and may punish for contempt a witness duly served as prescribed in this case, within the aforesaid limits; the ness duly served as prescribed in this collection of which penalty shall be act for non-attendance or refusal to Sec. 4. A referee appointed as pro-

be sworn or to testify, or to produce books, papers and documents accorddirection of the endorsement aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as a referee appointed to hear, try and determine an issue of

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately upon its approval, and shall be deemed and taken as cumulative of all statutes of this State.

TO PROHIBIT TRUSTS. Following is the full text of the act to prohibit pools, trusts, monopolies and conspiracies to control business and prices of articles, to prevent the formaion or corporation of pools, trusts, monopolies and [combinations of charters of corporations that violate terms of this act, and to authorize the insititution of prosecutions and suits

Section 1. Any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other State or country, and transacting or conducting any kind of business in this State, or any partnership or individual, or other association of persons what-soever, who shall create, enter into, be a member of or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation or understanding with any other corporation, partnership, individual or any other person or association of persons, to regulate or fix the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity convenience, repair, any product of mining, of any article or thing what soever, or to maintain said price when

so regulated or fixed, or shall enter any pool, agreement, combination, contract, association or confederation to fix or limit the amount or quantity of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tor-nado, or any other kind of policy issued by any corporation, partnership, individual, or association of persons aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to deraud, and to be subject to the penalties as provided by this act.

Sec. 2. A "monopoly" is any

mion, or combination, or consolida-

tion, or affiliation of capital, credit, property, assets, trade, customs, skill or acts, or any other valuable thing or ossession, by or between persons, persons, firms or corporations, where-by any one of the purposes or objects nentioned in this act is accomplished, or sought to be accomplished, or whereby any one or more of said pur-poses are promoted, or attempted to be executed or carried out, or whereby the several results described are reasonably calculated to be produced; and a "monopoly" as thus defined and contemplate; includes not meroy such combinations by and between wo or more persons, firms or corporations acting for themselves, but is especially defined and intended to include all aggregations, amalgamations, affiliations, consolidations or incorpara-tions of capital, skill, credit, assets, property, customs, trade, or other valuable thing or possession, whether effected by the ordinary methods of partby the justice of the supreme court, or the circuit index to whom the application of a corporation, or an incorporated body resulting from the union of one or more distinct firms or corporations, or by the purchase, acquisition or control of shares or certificates of stock or bonds, or other corporate property or franchises, and all been or may be created by the consolidation or amalgamation of the separate capital, stock, bonds, assets, credit, properties, custom, trade or corporate or firm belongings of two or more firms or corporations or companies, are especially declared to constitute monopolies, within the meaning of this act, if so created or entered into for any one or more of the purposes named in this act; and a "monopoly,"

> ect to the penalties prescribed in this Sec. 3. If any person, persons, company, partnership, association or cor-poration engaged in the manufacture or sale of any article of commerce or consumption from the raw material with the intent or purpose of driving produced or mined in this State, shall, out competition, or for the purpose of give away their manufactured procompetitors engaged in the manufacthis State, said person, persons, company, partnership. association or corporation resorting to this method of securing a monopoly in the manufacture, refining and sale of the finished product produced or mined in this State, shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy to form or secure a trust or nonopoly in restraint of trade, and, on conviction, shall be subject to the

as defined in this section, is hereby de-

clared to be unlawful and against pub-

lic policy; and any and all persons.

firms, corporations or associations of

persons engaged therein shall be

spiracy to defraud, and shall be sub-

eemed and adjudged guilty of a con-

Sec. 4. Any person, partnership tive or agent thereof, or any corporation or company, or any officer, repreany of the provisions of this act, shall day such person, corporation, partnership or association shall continue to do so, shall be a separate offence, the penalties in such cases to be recovered by an action in the name of the State within which the offence was commited; the moneys thus collected to go into the State Treasury, and to becom

against defendants upon conviction of

Sec. 5. If any two or more persons or corporation, who are engaged in buying or selling any article of commerce, manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, re-pair, any product of mining or any article or thing whatsoever, shall enter into any pool, trust, agreement, combiconfederation, association or understanding to control or limit the rade in any such article or thing; or to imit competition in such trade by refusing to buy from or sell to any person or corporation any such article or thing aforesaid, for the reason that such other person or corporation is not member of or a party to such pool, trust, agreement, combination, con-federation, association or understand ing; or shall boycott or threaten any pers 1 or corporation, for buying from or selling to any other person or corporation who is not a member of or a party to such rool, trust, agreement, ofederation, association or understanding, any such article or thing aforesaid, it shall be a violation of this act; and any person, firm, corporation or association of p rsons committing such violation shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and shall be subect to the penalties prescribed in this

Sec. 6. Any corporation created or organized by or under the laws of this State which shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act shall hereby forfeit its corporate rights and franchises; and its corporate existence shall, upon the proper proofs being made thereof in any court f competent jurisdiction in the State, be by the court declared forfeited, voice and of none effect, and shall thereupor cease and determine; and any corporation created or organized by or under the law of any other State or country which shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act, shall thereby forfeit its right and orivilege thereafter to do any business n this State; and upon proper proof being made thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, its rights and privileges to do business in this Stat. shall be declared forfeited: and in all proceedings to have such forfeiture declared, proof that any person who has been acting as agent of such foreign corporation in transact. ing its business in this State has been. while acting as such agent and in the name, behalf or interest of such forirms or corporations, or association of eign corporation, violating any provisions of the preceding sections of this act, shall be received as prima facie proof of the act of the corporation itself; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court to certify the de-cree thereof to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General and the prosecuting attorney of each circuit where the ofense is committed, respectively, to enforce the provisions of this act. The prosecuting attorney or solicitor shall nestitute and conduct all suits begun n the circuit courts, and upon appeal he Attorney General shall prosecute said suits in the supreme court.

Sec. 8. The provisions of the foreoing sections, and the pains and penattes provided for violations of this act shall be held and construed to be cumulative to all laws now in force in this State: And provided, That the provisions of this act shall not exempt from punishment or forfeiture any persons, firm, association of persons or or offended against any law now in existence that may be or may be concorporations or partnerships that have strued to be repealed by this act or in was far out to sea. "Old Hock" told deemed or construed to effect any suits or prosecutions now pending or hereafter to be instituted upon any course of action, forfeiture or penalty accruing or to accrue prior to the date of the taking effect of this act, but all such rights to maintain, institute or prosecute all such causes of action are hereby reserved to the State in the same manner and with the same effect as if this law had not been passed.

THE STORY OF "OLD HOCK."

Bill Arp Writes About a Good Old Englishman in the Confederate Army.

Atlanta Constitution. Of course-of course it was Tem Moore. How came I to say that Burns wrote that pretty ballad beginning "And I know by the smoke that so gracefully curled?" I knew better and the editor should have corrected it, for he knew better, too. What is an editor financially injuring competitors, sell at for if he does not correct a "lapsus less than the cost of manufatcure, or pennae" like that? But I am glad I made the mistake for it has brought me ducts, for the purpose of driving out three letters and a postal kindly corcompetition or financially injuring recting me, and proves that the people who read the old-time authors are not ture and refinining of raw material in all dead. The last line of that verse always reminds me of a good old man, a comrade, Captain John Hockenhull an Englishman by birth, but a Georgia rebel who used to recite poetry for us around the camp fires in 1862 and 1863. We called him "Old Hock" and everybody loved him, for he was a cockney and dropped the h's where he should not, and vice versa. There is always a charm in broken English and to mur der the King's English is no great offense. "Old Hock" knew a good deal of Tom Moore and Burns and Hood and Campbell, and it was a treat to

> "The 'eart that is 'umble might 'ope for it 'ere." He knew that other sweet ballad of Anne Crawford:

hear him say:

"Kathleen Mayourneen, the gray dawn is breaking,
The horn of the hunter is heard on the
hilt."

And he always said "The 'orn of the of Herin," was another of his favorities He learned these poems from his sweetheart while he was an apprentice in

Don't Complain about poor health if you won't spend one dollar to secure a full quart of

that panacea for all the

Johnston's Sarsaparilla

usual ills-

Quart Bottles.

It has been used for thirty years in the cure of

Scrofula, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Anemia, Female Troubles, Eruptions, Insomnia, Salt Rheum, and Similar Complaints.

Sold by all druggists at one dollar for a full quart bottle. Take no substitute.

MADE ONLY BY

THE MICHIGAN DRUG CO.,

Detroit, Mich.

For Sale by the Laurens Drug Company, Laurens, S. C.

t, and told that he had forfested the £20 that he was to get when his term was out. He was then eighteen and had yet three years to toil at his hard, monotonous work. poured out his heart to the girl he loved and declared he would run away and go to America on the first sail vessel that left the port. That he would

Within a week the opportunity came. He told one of the sailors his sad story and the sailor told the mate, and they corporations, who may have violated took him aboard by night and hid him down in the hold of the vessel until the good ship had weighed anchor and conflict herewith: And provided, fur- it all to us one cold night at Manassas ther, That nothing in this act shall be and how sad and sweet was his last kiss, his last embrace, his last good bye. He choked up sometimes and the tears glistened in his eyes, but it was a pretty story and Dickens could have built upon it and made a tender romance. This was away back in the forties when our State was building the Western and Atlantic railroad and wanted laborers and had sent a man to New York to hire immigrants as they landed at Castle Garden.

"Old Hock" did not have to wait a day, but was hired and shipped to Atlanta and from there to Allatoona, where he did his first work. He said he did not feel safe upon the ocean voyage or in New York harbor, for he feared he might in some way be caught as a fugitive and taken back, but when he got to Allatoona and saw the woods all around him and the high hills and deep ravines and mingled with good kind-hearted men and women, he felt safe and free. "I never knew w'at freedom was before, and you Hamericans 'ave no hidea w'at a blessing it is The good woman w'ere I boarded and her daughter were so kind and gentle to me that I would 'ave 'ugged them if I dared, but I thought all of the time of the girl I had left behind me and it nerved me to good 'onest work and the contractor soon raised my wages, and in six months I 'ad a 'undred dollar in bank and got a good man to send it to another good man in New York, and he found the same captain I came hover with and he took it to my sweetheart and she came back with him, and while I was every day looking for a letter she took me by surpise one morning and breught the letter with her, and we just fell in to heach hother's harms like-like-like-major hexcuse me now, I must go and look hafter my 'oss." He had named his fine mare Emma, so that he could call her Hemma, I reckon.

But we made him finish the story afterwards and tell how one good friend volunteered to go after the license. and another after the preacher, and his landlady and her daughter baked some cake and got up a hextra supper and they were married that night at her 'ouse, and all he remembers about what the preacher said was: "Whom God 'ath joined together, let no man put hasunder." "Old Hock" was a patriot, a good, honest and true man. His neighbors at his home in Dawson County all loved and honored him. and there was not a man in his regi-

enew that if "Old Hock" couldn't ge what they wanted nobody could.

But in course of time the old man got sick and wanted to go home. Other officers had got furloughs, but he had never asked for one. He went to bed and sent for me, and told me he was sick and if he didn't get a furlough he believed he would get sicker and perhaps die away from 'ome. I suspected from Richmond: The application was referred to headquarters at Richmond, and I took it in to the proper official, who glanced at it and said: "Important movements are daily expected, and all furloughs to go home are strictly prohibited. The best I can do is to tion of the resolution." send the captain to Farmville for thirty

There was an army hospital at Farmville, which was only thirty miles south of Richmond, where sick officers were sent to rest and be treated for their ailments. And so he indorsed upon it Farmville, and in the next blank said thirty days. Suddenly a thought came over me that I could not resist. knew that "Old Hock's" postoflice in stepped into the hotel and took a pen reported." and quickly added "Ga." to the word I knew that it was risky and rascally but I did it, and took it to "Old Hock and told him to get ready to leave next morning. How quickly he brightened how thankful he was to me He went home on that pass and came back in due time, renewed and re covered. He said the conductor looked ard at him and at the pass, but let him go by the hospital and then he felt safe. I knew if I had told him what I had done he couldn't face the music and tell a lie. After the way his people sent him to the Legislature and my people sent me there, too, and we rejoiced to get together again every night and rehearse the soul-stirring times that we had in old Virginia.

No Distinction Drawn Between Tillman and McLaurin as to Their Offence,

The United States Senate has vindi cated its honor and dignity by passing a resolution of censure upon the Sena tors from South Carolina for their dis orderly conduct on the floor of the Senate during the consideration of the Philippine tariff bill on the 22ud of

When the Senate was called to order a notably large attendance of Senators was on the floor and the galleries were thronged. Both Senators McLaurin and Tillman, of South Carolina, were in their seats. Great interest was manifested by Senators on the floor and by spectators in the galleries in the reading of the journal which contained the protest of Mr. Tillman against not being permitted to vote while under the ban of the Senate's order of contempt.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, chairman of the con mittee on privileges and ele tions, presented the following resolution which had been formulated by that committee: "That it is the judgment of the Sen-

ate that the Senators from South Caro-

Bears the Signature Charff Flutching

and flagrant violation of the rules of the Senate during the open session of the Senate on the 22nd day of February, inst., deserve the censure of the Senate and they are hereby censured for their breach of the privileges and dignity of this body; and from and after the adoption of this resolution the order adjudging them in contempt of the Senate shall be no longer in force and effect." force and effect." Mr. Burrows presented the request of the majority of the committee which

ina, Benjamin R. Tillman and John

L. McLaurin, for disorderly behavior

Advertiser.

REPORT OF THE MAJORITY. The report recited the history of the altercation in the Senate and quoted the language then used by the offenders. All agreed to this statement.

The report then continued as fol-

"The majority of the committee are of opinion that the legal effect of ad-udging these Senators in contempt of he Senate was to suspend their functions as Senators and that such punish-ment for disorderly behavior is clearly within the power of the Senate but the onclusion they have reached makes it

unnecessary to discuss this question. The offenses committed by the two Senators were not, in the opinion of a najority of the committee, of equal "Mr. McLaurin did not commence the encounter but only stood in his place at his desk, where he was speak-

ng and resisted the attack that was nade upon him. In other words his ffense was confined to the use of unparliamentary language, for which he ad unusual provocation. Nevertheless, his offense was a violation of the rules of the Senate of so serious a character that in the opinion of the comnittee it should be condemned. "In the case of Mr. Tillman, the

record shows that the altercation was commenced by the charge he made against Mr. McLaurin. Such a charge s inexcusable, except in connection with a resolution to investigate. Mr. 'illman not only made the charge without any avowal of a purpose to investigate, but also disclaiming knowledge of evidence to establish the of-fense and this he said after the charge had been specifically and unqualifiedly denied by Mr. McLaurin.

"Such a charge, under any circumstances, would be resented by any man worthy to be a Senator; but, made as it was in this instance, its off nsiveness was greatly intensified. This feature of his offense, coupled with the fact hat he also commenced the encounter by quitting his seat some distance away from Mr. McLaurin, and, rush-ing violently upon him, struck him in the face, makes the cause one of such exceptional misbehavior that a majority of the committee are of the opinion that his offense was of much greater gravity than that of Mr. McLaurin.

"The penalty of a censure by the Senate in the nature of things must vary in actual severity in proportion to he public sense of the gravity of the offense of which the offender has been adjudged guilty. Therefore, notwithstanding the fact that in the opinion of a majority of the committee there is a difference in the gravity of the offenses under consideration, your committee are of the opinion that public ing in the hot summer's sun not far good and the dignity of the Senate will be alike best promoted and protected so far as this particular case is concerned, by imposing upon each Senator by formal vote the censure of the Senate for the offense by him committed and therefore, recommend the adop-

At the conclusion of the reading of the majority report Mr. Bailey, of Texas, offered the following statement as representing the views of himself and four other Senators:

"We dissent from so much of the report of the committee as asserts the power of the Senate to suspend a Senator and thus deprive a State of its vote, and so much as describes the offenses of the Senators as of different Georgia was named Farmville. I gravity; but we approve the resolution

REPORT OF THE MINORITY.

The report of the minority of the ommittee then was read. In this statement the Senators signing it say that while they accept the

statement of the case as made in the principal report they do not agree with the majority of the committee as to the punishment proposed by the majority. They then say :
"The junior Senator from South Carolina is guilty of unparliamentary lan-

guage. The senior Senator from South Carolina is guilty of physical violence. Neither in the statutes of any State of in the common opinion of mankind are these two offenses the same. The slight est form of punishment is a reprimand or censure. It is the latter which the majority proposes to inflict for two offenses differing in character and THE SENATORS CENSURED. gravity. The minority of the committee are of the opinion that this punishment is adequate, and to ignore the difference between the offenses is un ust. The minority of the committee is of the opinion that suspension of the two offending Senators from their Senatorial privileges heretofore inflicted should now be formally adjudged and continued for different periods of

> The report concludes by recommendng that Senator McLaurin be suspended from his functions as a Senator for five days and that Senator Tillman e suspended for twenty days. Pritchard's adoption to the above statement is in the following

> > The Wol's Greatest

"I concur in all the foregoing views

Cure for Malaria For all forms of Malarial poisoning take Johnson's Chill and Pever Tonic. A taint of Malarial poisoning in your blood means misery and failure. Blood medicines can't cure Malarial poisoning. The antidox falarial poisoning. The antidox or it is JOHNSON'S TONIC. et a bottle to-day. Lests 50 Cents If It Cures.

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

exept as to the punishment of the. unior Senator from South Carolina It is my opinion that the punishment ne has already suffered is adequate to his offense. I make no recommenda-tion as to the punishment to be imposed on the senior Senator from South

Mr. Bacon called attention to what he considered an important omission in the narrative of the majority as to the occurences of last Saturday. There was no official record of the proceedings in the secret legislative se sion, he said. but some of the salient facts ought to be brought out. He said that the senior Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Tillma)n had expressed his desire mough the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Blackburn) to make public acknowledgment of his error and to pologize to the Senate. The junior enator from South Carolina (Mr. Mc. aurin) had expressed the same desire hrough him (Mr. Bacon) He deemed important that these facts should be nade a part of the record.

When the name of Mr. McLaurin, of Mississippi, was reached in the roll call, he said: "Being related by kinship to one of

he Senators involved, I ask to be excused from voting." The request was granted.
Mr. McLauriu, of South Carolina,

one of the offending Senators, said in response to his name, which had been estored to the roll: "I refrain from voting for obvious reasons." When Mr. Tillman's name was called

ne rose deliberately. Every eye in the chamber was fixed upon him. His face was stern and set and he was as pale as a sheet. Evidently he was laboring inder great emotion. "Among gentlemen," said he, slowy, and his words were heard distinctly

n the uttermost parts of the chamber,

an apology for an offense committed

inder the heat of blood is usually conidered sufficient." Then he resumed his seat amid asps of astonishment among Senators

and spectators. Mr. Burrows hastened to the desk of the official stenographers and directed that Mr. Tillman's words be written out at once.

At the conclusion of the roll call, but pefore the announcement of the vote, Ir. Kean, of New Jersey, who had voted for the resolution, addressing the president pro tem, changed his vote in the following statement:

"Having Leard the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Tillman) again insult the Senate, I change my vote rom aye to no.'

The resolution was adopted, 54 to 12, he detailed vote being as follows: Yeas-Aldrich, Allison, Bacon, Baiiey, Bard, Bate, Berry, Biackburn, Burrows, Carmack, Clark, of Montana, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Cullom, Depew, Dillingham, Dolliver, Dubois, Elkins, Faitbanks, Foraker, Foster, of

Louisiana, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Hansborough, Harris, Hawley, Hoar, Kearns, Lodge, McCumber, McEnery, McMillan, Mallory, Martin, Mitchell, Money, Nelson, Patterson, Perkins, and large grounds in the mide city are other characteristics Pettus, Platt, of Connecticut, Quarles. Rawlins, Sirmons, Stewart, Taliaferro, Teller, Turner, Vest, Warren, Wetmore-54...

Nays-Beveridge, Clark, of Wyoming, Deboe, Dietrich, Foster, of Wash ington, Kean, Kittridge, McComas Millard, Pritchard, Proctor, Scott.—12 As soon as the vote was announced Mr. Burrows demanded that the statement of Mr. Tillman made during the roll call be read to the Senate. Scarcely had the clerk concluded the reading

when Mr. Tillman, addressinn the president, said: "The words uttered by me were no intended to be offensive, and if they were so considered I very gladly with

As Mr. Burrows was about to ad lress the Senate Mr. Teller said: "The Senator from South Carelina was not called to order by anybody.

think we had better proceed." Mr. Burrows explained that he had nad no opportunity during the roll cal o direct the Senate's attention to Mr Pillman's words. The chair (Mr rye) said:

"The Senator has withdrawn the re narks. Is there objection on the par of the Senate to their withdrawal?" "I object, Mr. President," insister

Mr. Dietrich, (Rep.) of Nebraska. The effect of the objection is to in corporate Mr. Tillman's statement in he record of the proceedings.

Carnegie University, to be establish ed at Washington, will be open to all who meet the entrance regulations "Sex will have nothing to do with admission to the new university," says President Gilman. Almost all Mr Carnegie's gifts have been such as could be enjoyed by women as well as men, and most of them also by chil-

Prof. Sydney R. Covey, principal of one of the public schools of Utica, New York, who drank nothing but sterilized water for several years, is dead with typhoid fever, and an investiga tion shows that the well used by the concern which furnished the sterilized water is filled with typhoid germs.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., are both instructors in the Sunday school of the Fifth Avenue Baptis church, New York City. Mr. Rockefel ler is the leader of the Bitle class, and Mrs. Rockefeller has a class of little

The making of highways in England ing of roads, to the introduction of rauroads in the first quarter of this since Bunyan's time. century, after which it declined.

CASTORIA.

WHAT A VIRGINIAN HAS SEEN

An Editor From the She Valley in Charlesto

Col. T. C. Morton, editor the Staunton (Va.) Spectator, who, with Mrs. Morton, has been in Charleston for several weeks, has written to his paper a very appreciative description of Charleston and The Exposition. He

"This is a beautiful city, 'this Charleston by the sea,' as the Staunonians who were here at the great Confederate reunion two years ago will bear me witness. Nowhere else is there such a seaside walk as " the Bat. tery," with its fine, smooth drive, the grim, black-mouthed cannon adding to the picturesque, the fine monuments and handsome residences of the wealthy Southerners, with their three-storied balconies looking out on the forts and the islands in the ocean. There is but one Fort Sumter, associated as it is with the defense so gallant that history may be searched in vain for a parallel. Then there are Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, Battery Jasper, Morris Island and Sullivan's Island, all with a history that still lives and will live, and many of those brave 600 Confederate officers still live, too, who, placed under the fire of their own batteries on Morris Island, by a retaliatory policy of Gen. Grant, laid there patient ly for months as their own shells burst and shricked above them, and then, too, the more recently improved Isle of Palms, with its magnificent beach and grand ocean view, pavilion and big

Ferris wheel. "Only today I took a sail with a congenial party around the harbor and took all this in, then on out to old ocean, through the famous jetties, where the United States government has spent millions of dollars in bringing thousands upon thousands of tons of stone and dropping them in two converging lines several miles long reaching out to the ace, till they pile away up above the sunce of the water, and a channel twenty eight feet deep has been washed out, making an easy enrance for the largest ships to a magni-

icent harbor. "The city h... features of its own which attract to visitor. Most of the residences along the streets have their gables to the street and the entrance in the end, the long porticos looking out upon a side instead of a front yard and all facing to the south or southwest. This, it is said, is to catch the south breeze from the sea, and the peo-ple spend much of their time on these piazzas. They are sitting out tonight, or with their doors wide open, enjoying the breeze, while you people of the Valley are with closed doors enjoying your fires inside. The long and ornamental iron fences, too, inclosing the houses, and the handsome entr

place, and the earthquake rer are peculiarly distinctive. Long gular cracks, filled up, and painted over, may be seen here and there, and the circular or S-shaped ends of iron braces which have been run through weakened walls, and twisted monuments and tombstones. still tell something of the dreadful night in 1886, when a part of the city was destroyed, many killed, and hunireds driven to the country for safety. But, in courtesy to strangers and hospitality to their guests, the people of his good old city yield to none, not even to my own State, Virginia, so ong famous for its hospitality."

Sixty degrees below zero is the fright fully cold atmosphere in which Alas kan gold hunters must often work They make fireplaces of snow in that desolate region. The snow is pressed into blocks like bricks and a fire-place two feet or three feet square is built with them. When the fire is lighted the snow, of course, melts on the surface; but when the fire is out this freezes so hard that the next fire causes it to become only damp. A now fire-place used only for cooking purposes will last for an entire winter.

Miss Ellen Stone, the American missionary, who with Mme. Tsilka was captured by brigands in the district of Salonica, has been released and arrived at Strumitza, Macedonia, Sunday morning. Nobody was at Strumitza to meet Miss Stone, as the brigands had given no indication where they intended to release the prisoners.

A monster belt press recently built for a rubber manufactory weighs, according to the India Rubber World, 130 tons, or three times as much as a ocomotive. Its total length is thirty feet and its width fifty inches. The capacity of the press is eight tons of rubber belting in ten hours, or twelve miles of two-inch belting a day.

The drapery on President McKin-ey's pew in the First Methodist Episcopal church of Canton, Ohio, was removed the other day. Although all pews in the church are free, the Mc-Kinley pew has not been occupied by any one since the funeral. It is to be permanently marked by a plate.

A portrait of John Bunyan, painted by Thomas Sadler in 1685, and the ony authentic likeness known, with the exception of a pencil drawing in the British Museum, has been acquired by and Wales steadfastly increased from the National portrait gallery. It came 1676, when Charles I began the makfrom the Dowager Countess of Covan, whose family had possessed the picture